Printed and Published by .

At the Brick Building on the Public

Price-Three Dollars per annum.

horising the Liging of Curb on a portion of East-Street, and for other purposes.
[Passed May 14th, 1838.]

CTION 1. Be it established and or

hereby a thorised and directed to cause that

and running to the lower end of Jeremian Hughes' brick house on the corner of Fleet-street, to be graduated and curbed, and that

part of Elst-street commencing at the cor-

nined by the Mayor, Recorder, Alder-nd Common Council of the city of

is, and by the authority of the same,

JOHN MINLER, Mayor.

MAMMOTH SHEET.

OFFICE OF THE SATURDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE.
Philadelphia, November 26, 1836.

who have seen the experiment made; and,

added to the necessarily increased amount of

composition, press work, &c., these supple-mentary expenses have made an aggregate cost, which would have deterred many from

engaging in the enterprize. A gain of two thousand new subscribers will not repay the

actual cost of this single number.
We flatter ourselves that, besides its ex-

JOSAS GREEN,

Circle.

of effice Suc. 24. And he is control. That the elec-tions to be held in pursuance of this set, shall tion, and be held on the first Wednesday of October, in election the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and sich said for the election of delegates on the same day for dele- in every year thereafter, for the election of miv. place at ernor on the same day in every third year ed for as the first class, on the same day in the second ions now year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year theseafter, whole their election and classification, and on the limits of same day in every sixth year thereafter; and for the go- the election of senators of the third class on the same day in the sixth year after their election and classification, and on the same day in o say, the crery eight year thereafter.

y divided SEC. 25. And be it enacted, That is all elec.

by divided SEC. 25. And be it enacted. That is all elecnne's, Ca-) be deemed and taken as part of Anne Arundel

as berein.

wn as the

th-western

three bal-

estern Dis-

rr. District,

of which

held under

e person to election for

taken from L the name

lot second-

econd elec

ection, and

thereafter

be written

atorial dis-

tate, and be

certified by

use of dele

d if not, a

by him pre-

the Gene

be address

ch election, ent of the

votes, and nd resident

taken, shall

he manner

he returns,

of the per-decided by

rovisions of

er of legal f delegates,

which, up-

SEC. 26 And be it enacted, That the relation of master and slave, in this State, shall not be abolished unless a bill so to abolish the same, Charles, shall be passed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assemmery, and bly, and shall be published at least three mo e one dis- before a new election of delegates, and shall be etermined confirmed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly at the next regular constitutional session after such counties new election, nor then, without full compensation to the master for the property of which he bereinafter shall be thereby deprived.

SEC. 27. And be it enacted. That the city of mining the Annapolis shall continue to be the seat of gor. which this the court of appeals for the Western Shore, and all be con-d on some SEC. 23. And be it enacted, That if this act

f the two shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, delegates after a new election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution and form of go-rernment, then and in such case, this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitusidered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of said constitution and form of govern-ment, any thing in the said constitution and ballots in form of government to the contrary notwithrawn, shall first guber

#### CHAPTER 84.

An act to confirm an act, entitled, an act to amend the Constitution and form of Government of the eighteen hundred and thirty six, chapter one

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the act entitled, an act to ame the constitution and form of government, of the-State of Maryland passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, chapter one hundred and ninety-seven, be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed.

## THE SALMAGUNDI, AND HE WOOF RED DAT. EMBELLISHED WITH A NULTITUR OF COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

NEW PERIODICAL, of a novel chan to be cho-ion forever e said third will be commenced on the beginning of Jan-tury, 1836. While it will furnish its pations thate, and be day, its principal object will be to serve up y and pungent sallies which are daily fluat-ing along the tide of Literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the Reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will posmany attractions which this journal will pos-regulate, by the judges, elections for thereof, not fice thereby; the returns elections for the returns elections for the returns elections for the returns elections for the returns wanting to make each succeeding number su-perior in every respect to the preceding ones.

THE SALMAGUNDI will be printed on large in the sale of the

# 500 ENGRAVINGS

of state, by will be furnished to the patrons of this Jour-nal in one year—these, in addition to an ex-tensive and choice selection of Satire, Crititensive and choice selection of Satire, Criti-cism, Humour and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will seem a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publisher relies with perfect confi-dence on the liberality of the America- pub-lic, and the spirit and tack with which this expensive undertaking will be pre-secuted, to bear him successfully and pre-fitably along with it. with it.

The Terms of The Salmadumit will be an his election; and all or legality or legality berson voted to. EPClubs of three will be supplied with the namer for one year. In formating a fire the paper for one year, lay forwarding a fire dollar note, postage paid. Clubs at seven will be supplied for the saide term, by forwarding a ten dollar notes papers that are sent out of the city will be carefulled packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

THE PALMAGUEDE will be published on alternate weeks—otherwise is would be im which, upthe highest
and shell
no person
ernor, shall
eding term.

weeks—otherwise is would be im
possible to procure the numerous Embellishments mich each number will contain—and
the general interest it will afford must be eahanced by this arrangement.

BANDER,
Attenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphis.

eding term. delphis.

THE DYING MINSTREL IS SUNG BY MR. QUATLE, AT THE MUSEUM

There the rowy beams of the morning light Will deck my lonely pillow.

And the parting smile of the sun at night,

When he sinks in the western billow. There, where the nightingale sings to the rose, By the light of the lady moon;
This bosom shall rest in calm repose,
And oh, may that rest be soon;
For I have lived to feel this life
Is manght but a dream of sorrow;
Oh, make me a grave, where, free from its strife,
I may sleep till a glorious morrow.

From the New York Mirror. OSCEOLA.

ST ALFRED S. STREET.

street, to be graduated and curbed, and that they cause to be fixed and established the breadth of the footway on that part of the said street directed to be curbed in pursuance of the provisions of this by-law.

Sec 2 And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid. That the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars be and the same is hereby an proprieted for that pursuance the same is hereby an proprieted for that pursuance they are the same is hereby an proprieted. The rich blue sky is o'er,
Around are the tall green trees,
And the jessemine's breath from the everglade
is borne on the wandering brozze.
On the mingled grass and flowers
Is a fierce and threatening form,
That looks like an eagle when pluming his wing
To brave the gathering storm.
If a ride within his grass.

of one hundred and fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for that purpose, to be paid by the Treasurer to the order of the City Commissioners, out of any derof the City Commissioners, out of any anappropriated names in the treasury.

Sec. 3. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid. That it shall be the duty of each and every proprietor of a lot fronting on that portion of said street directed to be curved by the provisions of this by-law, to cause the footway so far as the same shall bind on his, her or their lot, to be paved with good red paving brick, and each and every person who shall neglect to pive the same for the space of thirty days after being notified by the said Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall forfeit and py the sum of Twenty Dollars for every week thereafter that the same may remain uspaved.

May 17. IGHN MINALER, Mayor.

But the humming bird o'er the flowers,
And the glittering wing of the paroquet
In the cool and fragrant bowers.
But hark! from the cypress shade,
From the bay tree's glossy leaves,
And the nooks where the vine from bough to bough
Its serpentine fostoon weaves.

The loud shrill warwhoops burst
On the soft and sleeping air,
And quick bright darts of sarrounding death
Are fearfully glancing there.
The eagle with fierce delight
Abroad has his pinion cust.
And sweeps through the winzzing blast.
The battle storm is often.

Till very liberal patronage bestowed on the SATURDAY NEWS, since its tramencement in July last, and a desire to reamencement in July 1885, and a desire to meet that patronage by corresponding exertions, have induced us this week to publish a Bouble Number—being the largest sheeterer printed in Philadelphia for any purpose,

And sweeps through the whitting olds:
The battle storm is o'er—
The hammock is recking red,
But who looks there with vickorious smile
On the heaps of the pale-face dead!
The deeds of whose vengeful flame
Have filled the ear of a mighty land
With the terror of his name.

and the largest literary paper ever printed in the United States. To those of our friends who are practical printers, it need not be mentioned that this undertaking has involved serious mechanical difficulties. The largest With the terror or in name.

He leaps from his covert datk
Like the fire flash from the smoke.
And the hamlet wakes from its midnight sleep
At his tomahawk's lightning stroke.
He enters the peaceful cot,
And more blood-drops there he leaves
Than the multiflora's crimson gens
That are trailed about the caves. or one of the largest presses in Philadelphia is used for our ordinary impression— but this would accommodate only a single page of the mammoth sheet, and we were o-

page of the maminous sheet, and we will bliged, therefore, to work four forms at different periods. The care used in preparing the paper—in removing and folding the sheets, &c., can only be estimated by those

In a dask and dungeon room
Is stretched a mighty form,
And it shakes in its dreadful agony
Like a leaf in the autumn storm.
No pillar'd palmetto hangs
Its tuft in the clear, bright air,
But a sorrowing group, and the narrow wall,
And a smouldering heart are there.

The white froth on his lip,
His trembling, gasping breath,
And the hollow rattle in his throat
Proclaim the conqueror death.
Tis the proud victorious chief
Who smiled 'mil the pale-face slain.

Tis the eagle that swept through the whitzing blast
And bathed in the crimson rain. For his own green forest-home

tractions that entitle it to some attention.—
It contains the whole of Friendship's Offering for 1837, the London copy of which costs sug for 1837, the London copy of which costs
84, and has 384 closely printed pages of letfer press. Distinguished as the present age,
and particularly our own country, has been
for cheap reprints, we believe this surpasses
any former instance. For four cents subscribers to the Saturday News receive. In additional state of the state of the

tion to their ordinary supply of miscellane-ous matter, an English annual, the largest

It was gone to rever now:
But still in his last dread hour
Did not bright visions come!
Bright visions that shed a golden gleam
On the darkness of his doom;
They calm'd his throbbing, pulse,
And they hung on his muttering breath;
The spray thrown up from life's frouzied flood
Plunging on to the gulf of death. yet received for the coming season; and they receive it, moreover, in a form that, from its novely, gives it additional value.

Of the general character of the Saturday News we need not speak. That has now become so well known as to require no comment. We may take occasion to say, however, that in enterprize and resources we

The close walls shrunk away;
Above was the stainless sky,
And the lakes with their floating isles of flowers And the lakes with their nothing.

Spread glittering to his eye.

O'er his hut, the live-oak spread
Its branching gig-nite shade,
With its dots of leaves and its robe
Broad blackening on the glade. ever, that in enterprize and resources we yield to no other publishers in this city or

elsewhere, and we are determined that our paper shill not be surpassed. We have entered the field prepared for zealous competition, and we stand ready in every way to realize our promise. The transfer of th Broad blackening on the glade.
But a sterner sight is round,
Buttle's wild torrent is there,
The tomahawk gleams, and the red blood streams,
And the warhoops rend the air.
At the head of his faithful band
Ile peals forth his terrible cry,
As he factely leaps 'mid the slaughtered heaps
Of the foe that but fought to die.

lize our promise, that no similar publication shall excel that which we issue. Our articles, both original and selected, we are not ashamdel to test by any comparison which can be adopted; and there is no periodical in the United States, monthly or weekly, which might hot be proud of many of our contributors.

One gasp—and the eye is glazed
And still is the stiff 'ning clay,
The eagle seul of the chief had pass'd
On the battle's flood away.

### POLITICAL.

From the Baltimore Republican. At a meeting of the Democratic Republican General Committee of the City of Baltimore held on the 25th of May, the following Address prepared by a Committee appointed for the purpose, was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be signed by the Officers, and printed in the

into all the Democratic papers in the State.

THE ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMIT TEE OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE, TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

Fellow Citizens:-We have taken the liber-

ty of addressing a few remarks to you at this important crisis in the history of the State. In our old Aristocratic Constitution, a partial reform has recently been effected, by Legislative action, and in a few months you will be called upon to exercise the inestimable right of electing a Governor and a Senate. Neither of these lected by the people since the emigration of our colonial ancestors and their settlement in Maryland. This reform, partial as it is, is replete with hope, and opens before us a future prespect over the decayed forms and exploded notion of the darker ages, which were transported hither by the Lordlings of our Colony, from the wreck of the Federal System in England; and retain as essential ingredients in our Consti'ution from its adoption to the present period -The march of improvement is onward, and the cratic candidate, notwithstanding all the other intelligent citizens of the State although long who held the reins of power by means or the Legislature, have at least by their perseverance and firmness effected a partial reform of some of the most prominent and odious features of the Constitution. Finding their reasonable petitions rion to session by the ruling party in the Legis. lature for many years, the freemen of Maryland, animated by one spirit, rose in the majesty of their strength and with a voice that reverberated demanded a redress of Constitutional grievances. to their fears, and it was not until the system action of the reform electors that any reform was conceded by the party clothed with a little brief authority. The reform bill in England was opposed by the Lords until they lost the power of defeating it any lon ger, and then they passed it. The ruling party that passed our reform bill were the only party in the State opposed to reform, and they resisted it until they lost the power of governing without it. There would have been no government for them to administer without a Senate, and an election of a Senate unless the Whig electors would agree to elect Senators favourable to a eform of the Constitution, prevented an election from being made, there not being enough Whig wheels of government were locked and brought party consented to any change of the Constituland even under the old Constitution to which they adhered with so much pertinacity without a Senate, notwithstanding Governor Veazey's proclamation. Who can believe that if the would have passed the Reform Bill? They promised us no reform until they were reduced to the last extremity of political existence. A reformed Constitution or no Government was the decided in favour of the first alternative, because they knew that if the old government was abolished, the citizens would call a convention and erect a new one upon purely republican principles, much less adapted to their interest and tastes, than the present constitution as partialas the whigs are for what has been granted by it. We would beg leave fellow citizens to call your attention to the election to be held in this State next fall, agreeably to the provisions of the reformed constitution, and urge upon you the necessity of adopting a perfect system of organization for the purpose of insuring the sucorganization for the purpose of instingting the decess of the Democratic cause, and we pledge ourselves heartily to co-operate with you in all your efforts to support the wise policy of the administration of the general government. We are convinced that the temporary defeat we suf-fered at the last congressional election in this city was in part owing to our want of proper organization, and a toc great reliance in our strength without making proper arrangements to bring it to bear upon the enemy. We assure you that we have felt no diminution of our zeal, and little or none of our strength, and our fear is that our late defeat may have had some effect in discouraging such of our friends as are no apprised of the causes that produced it. The uses are well known to us, and we are perfectly confident we have it in our power to over come them. One of the causes was our total neglect of organization, this enabled them to take us by surprise. They on the other hand having, no doubt, received private intelligence from the Governor, when the election would

take place before it was published, had more time

ting a majority in the city.

They offered no bets as has hitherto been customary with them, and talked as if they had no hopes of beating us in the city until about noon of the day of election. These proceedings being totally at variance with their habits and usual mode of attack, threw us off our guard and we were defeated before we knew that we were in danger. Their secret resources were pro-That we have suffered very little decrease in our number since the election in July, 1837, will appear from a comparison of the votes polthe last election. In July there were 11,809 votes taken,—whereas, at the last election in April, there were only 11,294 taken, being 515 of the Executive is directed to drive the votes less than in July. These absent voters banks, by popular outrage and clamor, into were generally mechanics or fishermen, employed at the Fisheries on the Susquehanna and Poreturn to the city to vote, without forfeiting their wages. Nearly all this independent class of cause, and it they had been at home to vote and exercise their influence among their friends, we have reason to believe that the result instead of being a majority of 632 for the Federal candidate, would have been a majority for the Demo-

inister causes that operated against us on that

It is not to be disguised, that the embarrass ments which have for a short time past obscure and misrepresented the policy of the adminispayments in the east, must in the course ew months so clearly develope the practicability of this policy, in relation to the specie circular and the sub treasury bill, as will place it beyond Banks or incorporated companies, and restore us as it were, to the Golden Age. The non-re-sumption of the Pennsylvania Bank of the U. States and its dependent auxiliaries, is at this time the only obstacles to a circulating medium of gold and silver for all the ordinary purposes of life. This Institution first violated the old charter by re-issuing the notes of the Bank of the U. States to the amount of millions un-known; Secondly, violated and forfeited its new charter granted by the Whig Legislature of Pennsylvania, by suspending specie payments: Thirdly, violated this charter a second time by converting itself into a cotton trader, and bar. tering its own notes for the paper of the Southern Banks at an enormous discount, then pur-chasing cotton with the Southern notes at their still refuses to redeem its notes in the preposter. be misunderstood by the American public until the people and the administration of their choice shall both be subjected to its irresponsible dounnion. It appears to be attempting to assume the ancients designated by the title of Destiny, ed. What law can punish it, what charter bind nothing to which it pays the least respect but public opinion, and that it attempts to direct.— It is a vast political engine that does more to regulate public opinion than the currency, and has taken the field against the government, where all its resources and expedients have for several years been constantly applied to the overthrow of the administration, and the destruc-tion of republican independence. When the New York Binks suspended, the President of this Bank declared that he could have continued we are much dis-atisfied for what has been with held from the people by the present reform bill they did. They have resumed, and continued he still continues the suspension, in defiance of public opinion, and in violation of all obligations both legal and moral, for the purpose of defeat-ing the policy of the government. Mr. Biddle expresses this design in his letter to Mr. Adams

of April 5th, 1838, wherein he says: "The true question then, after all, is whe ther the time has arrived when the banks should announce that the causes of the suspension, which then satisfied the community, have ceased to exist, and that the suspen-sion itself, with all its necessary attendants of restriction need no longer be continued. To that inquiry I now proceed. And—

1. What were the causes of the suspen

sion? They were the Specie Circular, which forbade the receipt of any thing but gold or silver at the Land Offices—the mismanage-ment of the deposites—which scattered them to the frontiers-the clamor raised by the Executive against bank notes, which alarmed the people for their safety, and caused t run upon the banks for specie. Now, have any of these causes ceased? On the contrary, have they not acquired ten fold forces. The Specie Circular is not repealed."

In the succeeding part of the same letter he says further:

"II. The credit system of the United

"Republican," with a request that it be copied | us know that they had any expectation of get- | other. One or the other must fell. There can be no other issue. It is not a question of correcting errors or reforming abuses, but of absolute destruction; not which shall conquer but which shall survive. The present struggle too must be final. If the banks resume, and are able by sacrificing the comwill be conclusively employed at the next elections to show that the schemes of the Executive are not as destructive as they will prove hereafter. But if they resume and again are compelled to suspend, the Executive will rejoice at this new triumph, and against their weakness. This is perfectly understood, and accordingly all the influence sumption, general and permanent, but a poplace them at the mercy of those in power.
They who have special charge of these interests must then beware of being decoyed from their present position. They are now safe and strong, and they should not venture beyond their entrenchments while the enemant is the being beginning. my is in the plain before them. If they resume, one of two things will happen; their notes will not be received by the govern-ment, or they will be received "

We have quoted these passages to show that the Bank has assumed a hostile attitude

to the specie policy of the administration; but we deny that the issue is as Mr. Biddle tration of the general government, have cast a tration of the general government, have cast a transient influence over the politics of this city; and the exclusive metallic system." The but the bright dawn of the resumption of specie policy of the administration is to receive the of a notes of specie paying banks in payment at bility the Treasury. The sub-treasury bill which contains an express provision for receiving the fear of successful opposition. A sound spe-cie currency must inevitably supercode the cir-culation of all the sm ll notes issued by State would suggest that our friends in Cougress would have promoted the best interests of its present shape through both houses at the not Mr. Biddle resume as well as the Nrw York banks, and what apology can he now offer for continuing the suspension? Public opinion will not sanction nor tolerate such a high-handed breach of his obligations much longer. When he resumes his notes will be notes, and what more can he expect of the Government?

> The specie policy has also met with opposuspension by the advice of Mr. Biddle -When we examine the political relations of these corporations and estimate their capacities for good or for evil, by advancing or munity, we cannot be at a loss to perceive There are twelve banks in this city, wielding an aggregate capital exceeding twelve millions of dollars, and discounting to the of them are under the control of Whis itrectors, and their direct influence upon those who depend upon the credit system, and discount of both accommodation and business notes, is appalling. It is scarcely to be expected that those who trade upon the capital of the banks should support the policy of the Government, whatever it may be, in direct opposition to the system of policy adopted and recommended by the officers of these corporations. The banking influence is felt here through a long chain of dependencies extending through the various relations used of society. But we have two powerful classes of men who can percent. ly controlled by it. One class consists of men who have real capital to operate upon; amongst whom our late lamented representative, Isaac McKim, stood foremost. ther class consists of those truly independent citizens who earn their bread by their labour or skill in mechanics. These class s may be injured by the over issues of bank paper, but they never can be subjected to the domination of the banks. When our confidence is placed upon such men as these. we cannot be deceived, and we are determined to arise and put forth all our strength in the approaching contest, and we call on you fellow citizens of the counties to assist us in carrying into effect the wise policy of the Government in providing a sound specie circulation for all the widinary purposes of life. Then shall the wisdom of the framers of our gloricus Constitution upon the subject of a currency tender be made practical to the latest posterity.

With sentiments of enduring confidence in your patriotism and firmness, we remain your political friends and co-labourers.

· JOHN I. DONALDSON, Pres't. Richard Marley, Robert Howard, Vice Presidents. John Dalton,

T. E. Norris. ? Secretaries. T. U. Sollers,

PRINTING Neatly executed at this Office.

L. A. GODEY, & Co.

The issuing of this number may be regarded as an evidence of our intention and ability to merit success. Nor will it be the only affort.—From time to time, as apportunity of fers, we proprise to adopt extraordinary means for the interest and gratification of our subscribers.